

## ADVERTISEMENT

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Vaughan's "Central Park" and "Lawn" seeds are sown by the acre, and are the best permanent mixture. They are a mixture of the best seeds, and are sown by the acre, and are the best permanent mixture. They are a mixture of the best seeds, and are sown by the acre, and are the best permanent mixture.

Price—same as last year—25 lbs. \$8.45; 15 lbs. \$5.35; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 1 lb. 35c.

**LAWN FERTILIZER**—100 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$1.30. Prepaid within the city.

**FREE**

**Vaughan's Seed Store**

Barclay, cor. Church Street.

## PUBLIC SERVICE

A firm which has specialized for 15 years in so important a field as the publishing of really good books for young people may well be considered an institution for the public service. Not only wholesome, but interesting and, for the most part, inexpensive, are the books bearing the Cupples and Leon name. It will be worth your while to ask to see them in any book or department store.

**CUPPLES & LEON CO.**  
43 Fourth Avenue New York

**Code of William I**  
Flung at the Kaiser

**"Make War with Honor," Troops of 1870 Were Told**

Paris, March 30.—On August 8, 1870, William I of Prussia addressed a proclamation to his army which, says "Le Figaro," might be well revived for his grandson's benefit.

"To-day and to-morrow," said William I, "several army corps will enter French territory. I expect of you that you will conduct yourselves with honor in the enemy's country, and above all that you will maintain excellent discipline, of which, up to the present moment, you have given such a glorious example."

"We are not making war on the peaceful citizens of France, and the first duty of a loyal soldier is to protect private property and not let the high reputation of our army be stained by the commission of any isolated act showing lack of discipline."

"I count upon the splendid spirit which animates the army. I no less depend upon the severity and circumspection of all its officers."

**Hindu Masher Sent to Jail**

**Bombay's Ideals Not America's, Magistrate Tells Him**

Hormuzd A. Saket, forty years old, a tea merchant of Bombay, India, living at 110 Cathedral Parkway, was sentenced to serve five days in the workhouse yesterday in the Washington Heights Court for annoying Miss Irene Brehaut, of 2767 Marion Avenue, Bronx, on a subway train. Saket testified that he merely jostled against the girl because of the crowded condition of the train, but Assistant District Attorney Burke demanded that he be given a jail sentence, as the community owed Miss Brehaut, who is eighteen, a debt of gratitude for facing publicity to appear against Saket.

"The people of foreign countries at times appear to fail to appreciate the fact that women and girls in this country are respectable and pure," said Magistrate Appleton. "The ideals of Bombay are not the ideals of America."

**"U. S. Asks Your Loyalty," Herman Metz Tells Aliens**

Justice Mullan, to whom aliens applied yesterday in the Supreme Court of Bronx County for citizenship papers, quizzed those of German and Austrian birth in detail, especially as to their willingness to fight for their adopted country.

Herman A. Metz addressed sixty aliens who applied to Justice Kappeler for their final papers. "The privilege of citizenship," he said, "is more than the right to vote; the right of franchise is incidental. The country asks very little in return for the privilege granted to you, but it asks, above all things, your loyalty, your appreciation, your adherence to the ideals of this country."

## Poles Offered Independence By the Duma

**Proclamation Urges Rejection of German Pledges as "Illusory"**

**General Partition of Russia Indicated**

**Statement Also Refers to "Remodelled Europe" of the Future**

London, March 30.—Freedom and self-government were offered to the Poles to-day by Russia, while Germany threatened them with conscription following the failure to raise more than a few hundred recruits toward the two army corps fixed by the German high command as a minimum for the Polish "volunteer" army. The present Polish kingdom established by the Hohenzollern dynasty is referred to in the Russian proclamation as an effort by the Central Powers to enlist the Poles against the Entente by offering "illusory political rights."

The Russian statement announces that Poland will be permitted to decide its own form of government, and after fraternal felicitations on the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty, speaks of the Teuton attempt to establish a Polish state as follows:

"They wished at this price to buy the blood of a race which never fought for the maintenance of despotism. Nor will the Polish army go into battle now for the cause of the oppression of liberty and the dismemberment of its country under the leadership of its hereditary enemy."

**Answer to Draft Plan**

This is interpreted as an answer to a resolution recently adopted by a sort of national Polish convention convened by the new Polish Council of State, calling for the organization of the Polish army on the lines along which the Polish Legion was recruited by Austria.

The Russian proclamation continues: "Polish brothers, for you also the hour of great decisions has struck. Free Russia calls you to her ranks in the fight for the liberty of the people."

The proclamation then announces that in accordance with the plan agreed upon by the Entente Allies for the prosecution of the war the provisional government regards the creation of an independent Polish state, composed of all territories the majority of whose population is Polish, as a pledge of durable peace in the remodelled Europe of the future.

"Bound to Russia by a free military union," adds the proclamation, "the Polish state will be a solid rampart against the pressure of the Central Powers against the Slav nations."

**Free Brotherhood Offer**

After announcing that it will be with the constituent Assembly of Russia definitely to consolidate the new fraternal union and to give its consent to the modifications of Russian territories indispensable to the formation of a free Poland, the document concludes by appealing to the Poles to accept the offer in the spirit of free brotherhood, and to prepare to usher in a new and brilliant era of Polish history.

"May the ancient appeal of the glorious precursors of your liberation," says the proclamation, "be preached with new and irresistible strength. Forward, side by side and hand in hand, for the fight."

The proclamation is signed by all the members of the provisional government. The republican union of the peasant members of the Duma also has issued a manifesto addressed to the peasantry, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, saying that their lifelong need of land is to be satisfied under a form of government suitable for toilers.

"Hitherto we have been taught in the churches and schools that our rulers were the anointed of God. For hundreds of years we have been pining under their heavy autocratic yoke. We have new cast down the idols and freed ourselves from the old superstitions. We are our own masters and have to shape our destiny with our own hands. Let us be ruled not by the grace of God, but by the common weal."

The members of the Duma have been advised by the president, M. Rodzianko, that the government's advances from the front left nothing to be desired. "There is no danger of any outbreaks anywhere on the front," he said in his communication to the Duma members, "and no important enemy operation is immediately possible, owing to the thaw, although evidently the enemy is concentrating large forces on our front."

## ADVERTISEMENT

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Appetizing, Refreshing, Invigorating. Try it. It will delight you.

**Welch's**  
THE NATIONAL DRINK

## Russia May Receive Exiled Doukhobors

**Non-Militant Sect's Desire to Return Sympathetically Received**

London, March 30.—The Russian provisional government, says a Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd, is disposed sympathetically toward the wish expressed by the 10,000 Doukhobors in Canada to return to Russia. The question of their liability to military service will be determined by the Judicial Committee of the provisional government.

Various military units, the dispatch adds, are announcing spontaneously that absentees failing to return will be court-martialed by regimental courts composed of officers and men.

The Doukhobors, a community of non-conformist Russian peasants, who now call themselves Christians of the Universal Brotherhood, were first heard of in the middle of the eighteenth century. The foundation of their teaching consists in the belief that the spirit of God is present in the soul of man and directs him by its word within him. They resemble closely the Quakers, and for their beliefs endured much persecution.

Under Emperor Nicolas I, about 1850, the Doukhobors, who refused to participate in military service, were banished to Trans-Caucasia. At the beginning of the reign of Emperor Nicholas II in 1895 the Doukhobors were persecuted by Cossacks. Through the efforts of Count Leo Tolstoy and the Society of Friends in England the Doukhobors were permitted to leave Russia in 1898, and in the following year 7,500 immigrants settled in Western Canada, where they have remained since.

**Czar's Cousin a Prisoner**

**Letter to Grand Duke Boris Causes Duchess's Arrest**

London, March 30.—The arrest and confinement to her home of the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna, first cousin of the deposed Czar, is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Kislovodsk, Russia. The arrest was made as a result of the seizure of a compromising letter to another cousin of Nicholas, Grand Duke Boris.

The provisional government has decided all appanages to be national property, and that the revenues from them shall be turned into the national treasury.

The income from the grand ducal appanages alone is estimated at more than \$12,000,000 yearly.

**Farmers Needed at Work; Their Enlistment Opposed**

Chicago, March 30.—Contending that the food supply of the nation would be threatened if agricultural workers are withdrawn from the fields to military camps, C. W. Holman, secretary of the National Agricultural Organization Society, declared to-day that farmers should not be allowed to enlist, even if a call for 1,000,000 men is issued. Mr. Holman said crop raising already is hampered by lack of laborers.

**"Bundle Week" Continued**

In order to take advantage of "spring cleaning," just started, the United Hebrew Charities announced yesterday that "Bundle Week" will not end to-day, but will be continued until next Friday. More than 2,500 bundles already have been received.

## Gerard Denounces Villard's Pacifism; Calls for Loyalty

**Ex-Ambassador Predicts Serious War for the Country**

**Urges Universal Drill**

**Robert U. Johnson Likens Germany to Mad Dog on the Street**

Oswald Garrison Villard was taken to task for his pacifist views last night by ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard and Robert Underwood Johnson at the National Arts Club, 14 Gramercy Park South. It was "Russian emancipation" night at the club, and Mr. Villard had argued that the Russian revolution showed the frailty of the universal military system.

"I must protest," said Mr. Johnson, "against the idea that the organization of democratic principles of all men for the defence of the government can be construed as inimical to the principle of liberty. This is the reduction to absurdum of non-resistance. If we are going to have a country worth fighting for, some one must fight for it. Who will?"

"Villard won't," interrupted a white haired man in the audience. This remark was greeted with applause.

If there is any better way than universal military service I don't know what it can be," continued Mr. Johnson. "I wish I were thirty years younger and could shoulder a musket. I have been accused of being a pacifist, but that was before I realized this country was dealing with a nation that has regard for neither its word nor its treaties. I hope to be a pacifist again, and by that I mean one who desires peace above everything else except justice. But the time is here now when a mad dog is coming down the street and you have got to be bitten or fight. I am glad we shall soon be shown the difference between the Allies in Europe. The hope of a struggling world now centres in America."

Ambassador Gerard opened his remarks by announcing that Mr. Villard had been born in Germany fifty-five years ago, and that if he had stayed in Germany he probably would be experiencing the sensation of being thumped about now by a non-commissioned officer.

"Hasn't America done enough for this man that he should be willing to fight for it?" he asked.

The former ambassador went on to say there could be no danger in a universal military system unless waste was allowed to creep into the army, as in Germany. He pointed out that even the Kaiser cannot promote a man from the ranks.

"The Russian revolution could never have been, if some one had not been ready to fight," he said, "and anything worth fighting for should find a ready response. I may say in passing, that the splendid work in the German hospitals was due largely to the fact that the surgeons and physicians are Jews, and, further, that if you take the few and the many in German art, literature and science, there will not be much left to German Kultur."

"If we have war, it will be a serious one. You know the President has done everything possible to keep us out of war, but I firmly believe that, just as he has been superlatively patient before the war, he will be superlatively efficient in the war."

**Million Is Asked For French Orphans**

**Germans Destroyed Food and Homes on Retreat; Stillman Offers \$20,000**

A campaign to raise \$1,000,000 at once to relieve the suffering of the women and children in the devastated regions of France was inaugurated by the American Society for the Relief of the French War Orphans, at 120 Broadway, yesterday, following the receipt of an appeal from James Stillman, of the First National Bank, who has been studying conditions abroad for several weeks. In a cable to his son, James A. Stillman, Mr. Stillman urged the society to endeavor to obtain fifty subscribers of \$20,000. He added that he would gladly be one of them.

Mr. Stillman, who is first vice-president of the American society and chairman of the society's committee in France, sent \$200,000 in the relief of orphans of members of the French Legion of Honor who died serving France shortly before leaving this country.

Reports received by the society from Picardy and Artois show that practically all food was destroyed by the Germans as they retreated, wells and springs were either polluted or poisoned and homes destroyed, with all their furniture, dishes and cooking utensils. The French army met long lines of thirty, starving women with babies in their arms on the road from Chauny to Noyon. The buildings at Noyon used by the American Red Cross Committee for storing supplies were sacked by the Germans and then dynamited.

**Russian Appeal to Germans Likened to Wilson Offer**

Petrograd, March 30.—The attempt of the Russian working classes to establish peace by appealing directly to the German people to overthrow the Hohenzollern dynasty and reconstruct the government of their country by the same means as adopted by the Russian revolutionists is likened by the "Russkaya Vols" to President Wilson's peace proposal. The newspaper states that although President Wilson's attempt ended in failure, it exerted a tremendous influence upon the opinion of the world and served to strengthen the cause of the Entente Allies. The newspaper continues:

"The second attempt to procure peace without further bloodshed—to bring the war to an end without victory for either side—whether successful or not will not be in vain. The appeal represents the desires of the masses of the Russian people. If the German people comply their can be mutual trust between the people of the two countries and in the name of the people the war can be ended without conquerors and conquered."

"This is the last verbal argument in the quarrel with the enemy. If it is refused it will be war until the end."

**Wheat Rate Approved**

Washington, March 30.—An increase of about 12 per cent in freight rates on wheat for export in carload lots from Chicago to Norfolk and New York, suspended since October 16 last, was approved to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## 500,000 Hunt Spies For Government; Will Watch Mail

**Every Federal Employee Included in Campaign to Stamp Out Plotting**

Washington, March 30.—Virtually the entire force of the Federal government's civilian employees, approximately 500,000 men and women, engaged in every branch of service, has been summoned to aid the Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service in the detection of spies and the apprehension of persons engaged in plots, intrigues or other activities against the interests of the United States.

In addition, the government has sought the active cooperation of the police and detective forces of every town and city of consequence throughout the country. Hundreds of letters requesting such cooperation have been mailed broadcast by the Department of Justice, and replies pledging unstinted aid are coming back in great numbers by telegraph and mail.

The largest single force which the government has enrolled is the army of postmasters, all of whom have been instructed to permit no clerk to the identity of suspected individuals and their activities to go unreported. Under the postmasters are working the letter-carriers.

**Hamburg-American Piers Taken for U. S.**

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith began yesterday to take over for government use the piers in this city controlled by the German steamship companies. The Commissioner announced that he had taken over from the Hamburg-American Line Pier 65, at West Twenty-fifth Street, North River, Manhattan, and the pier at Thirty-third Street, South Brooklyn.

The North River pier had been turned over to the Panama Railroad Company, which is owned by the United States government, and the Brooklyn pier to the Luckenbach Steamship Line, to be held by that line until such time as the government shall desire to make use of it.

It was said that any piers owned by the steamship companies are subject to

the jurisdiction of the Collector of the Port in the time of emergency, and that the city can take them for government use of paying compensation.

**114 Cunard Liners To Be Built in U. S.**

**Country's Biggest Ship Firms to Fill Contracts for \$120,000,000**

Philadelphia, March 30.—The Cunard Steamship Company, planning to place orders in the United States for 114 passenger steamers, at a cost of \$120,000,000, according to an announcement by agents of the company here to-day. The announcement was made at a meeting of representatives of many of the largest shipbuilding concerns in the country, who were called here by the Cunard company to discuss the probability of their being able to fill the orders. The new ships, it was said, will range in size from 8,000 to 17,000 tons.

While declaring their ability to take care of the contracts, the shipbuilders reported a scarcity of labor, and it was decided to form an organization to get more men in the shipbuilding industry. Last month orders were placed with American shipyards for twelve steamships, at a cost of \$30,000,000, for the Royal Mail Line, a subsidiary of the Cunard company.

**U. S. Lists Scientists**

**Engineers Not To Be Sacrificed on the Firing Line**

Washington, March 30.—So the United States may not run the risk of sacrificing large numbers of its best engineers, chemists and other scientists on the firing line, as the European belligerents have done before realizing their value behind the army, the Bureau of Mines is conducting a census of technical experts at the request of the Council of National Defense.

Twenty-five thousand letters are being sent out to all kinds of mining corporations to ascertain the qualifications and nationality of their technical employees, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Chemical Society are cooperating with the government.

**Officers May Be Shifted**

**Important Changes Expected in Army and Navy**

[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, March 30.—There are reasons for believing that there will soon be several important shifts of officers high in the service of the army and navy.

Inquiries at the two departments failed to confirm rumors to this effect, but there have been indications for several days that such action is contemplated.

## War Preparation Restricts Phone Service Extension

**Government Reservations Explain Embargo on New Lines**

Reservation of telephone facilities for the use of the government in war was admitted yesterday by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to be the reason for the temporary embargo that has just been put upon service extension throughout the country.

From Boston yesterday came the admission that the conservation of telephone resources was not only being made for the use of the government in the event of war, but that a vast amount of work had already been done in New England as part of a programme of preparedness devised by the government authorities.

Philip L. Spaulding said that the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which he is president, had begun conserving its resources by limiting new construction, "so that in case of actual hostilities the needs of the government may be properly taken care of." While service has not been, and probably will not be, denied to any one, additions are being deferred. In instances where installations are necessary they are made subject to a delay of two or three weeks.

"There will be serious demands on the company," said Mr. Spaulding, "not only for facilities, but also for the preparedness plans of the government, both national and state. Without disclosing any government secrets, it can be stated that already a great deal of work has been done."

Although the embargo is nation wide and will affect every part of the United States more or less, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has authorized its local officials to deal with their respective localities.

"A temporary embargo lines may become necessary," said an official of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company yesterday, "in any event installation may become subject to indefinite delay. Because of the unprecedented demands for new facilities, the necessity for holding in reserve facilities that may be needed by the government and the difficulty of getting supplies, which all manufacturers have experienced, it will be necessary

for the Bell companies to hold growth substantially to normal proportions. "Therefore, orders for new lines and stations can be accepted only on the understanding that there may be a delay in filling them. This condition will hold more or less throughout the country, and will be dealt with by the local management in each section as the public interest in the locality may require. Because of the varying conditions in the different parts of the country no general rule applicable everywhere has been attempted."

**U. S. Relieves Police Of Duty at Aqueduct**

**Men Who Passed Examinations To Be Used for Special Work in City**

Because the government has decided to protect with its own forces all public utilities outside municipalities, the supply for guarding the city's water supply by a force of 1,100 aqueduct policemen was abandoned yesterday. Over 500 men had passed the physical examination, and 210 were ready to be called to duty, but the War Department has notified Police Commissioner Woods that the aqueduct will be protected by Federal troops.

At Police Headquarters it was said that no reasons were given by the government for its decision to protect the aqueduct, and the Commissioner declined to talk of it.

According to advices from the War Department, the move was made in keeping with the Administration's policy to assume the burden of all such duties. It was said that the Administration feels that the situation makes these measures chargeable to the Federal government, which ought to bear the expense.

While the aqueduct police will not be used for the work originally intended, it is understood that the 210 men now available for duty will be used by the Police Department for emergency work in this city. They will probably be assigned to participate in the guarding of bridges, railroad terminals and other structures now under the protection of 200 policemen.

The proposed complement of aqueduct police was 1,100 men. During the last ten days 200 men have been drifting at the 6th Regiment Armory under the supervision of Commissioner Alexander M. White, of Brooklyn.

**Welcome for Breshkoshkaya, "Mother of Revolutions"**

Washington, March 30.—Great preparations for the return from exile in Siberia of Mme. Breshkoshkaya, "mother of revolutions," were reported to-day by Ambassador Francis to be in progress at Petrograd. The venerable agitator will return to the capital shortly. The Ambassador said that conditions generally were very good.



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